

The collection of *Sphaeriidae*, numbering over twelve thousand identified and catalogued lots, resides in the Laboratory of Recent Invertebrates of the Carnegie Museum along with his collection of *Pupillidae* and numerous other collections from America and elsewhere.

The papers from his pen number some 151, in the list compiled by the writer up to the present time. As far as I know, Dr. Sterki did not keep a bibliography. The number of new species described, according to his own notations, is over one hundred. Nearly one hundred descriptions are still in manuscript form, and will be brought out in due time.

As I sit here surrounded by the many cases of shells, fossils, and his library of more than a thousand pamphlets and bound volumes, I see more of the true lover of nature than the medical practitioner. Dr. Sterki was an earnest student of mollusks throughout his life. My own friendship with him during the last three years leads me to characterize him as a man of very genial and hospitable manners, always agreeable and unpretentious. The world has lost a great collector and an untiring student as well as a friendly, helpful man. He is survived by two daughters and a son. One daughter died in December of this past year, seemingly hastening her father's end.

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JOHN K. STRECKER

BY L. S. FRIERSON

John K. Strecker, curator of the Baylor University Museum, Waco, Texas, and Librarian during a term of almost thirty years, died at his home, January 9th, 1933. Few men have ever been born ready made naturalists, as was John K. Strecker. Few indeed are the reptiles, mammals, birds, or mollusks of Texas which he did not know. He became a member of many scientific societies concerned with mammals, birds, reptiles and others which fostered the study of nature. He wrote innumerable articles concerning

the living things of Texas, and made friends of those with like tastes by the score. He combined all these pursuits with local politics, being Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee during twenty years.

"The Naiades or Freshwater Pearly Mussels of Texas", 1931, was Mr. Strecker's principal conchological publication,—a critical catalogue of permanent value.

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#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

EIN VORKOMMEN DES AMERIKANISCHEN *HELISOMA TRIVOLVIS* SAY IM PLEISTOCENE DES FLUSSES KOLYMA (NORDOST-SIBERIEN). By W. A. Lindholm. (Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.A., Work of the Council and the Study of Natural History, No. 11, p. 65.) Herr S. V. Obrutschev, in the course of geomorphologic work in extreme N.-E. Siberia, found a deposit of freshwater shells in the right bank of the Kolyma River beyond the Arctic Circle. Lower layers contained remains of mammoth, elk, reindeer, bison and horse. Besides the *Helisoma* and *Lymnaea stagnalis*, 8 palaeartic species of *Anodonta*, *Sphaerium*, *Pisidium*, *Valvata*, *Bithynia* and *Radix* occurred. Many of the shells still retain the periostracum. It is the first occurrence of *Helisoma* outside of America, and lends support to the view that there was a land bridge over Bering Sea in the Pleistocene. On account of some small differences the Siberian specimens are described as *Helisoma trivolvis kolymense* Lindh.—H. A. P.

THE LAND SNAIL GENUS *CARELIA*. By C. Montague Cooke, Jr. Bull. 85 Bernice P. Bishop Museum, 97 pp., 18 pl. This study is based on a collection of nearly 5,500 specimens. Twenty species and 9 subspecies are recognized, 10 species and 9 subspecies being described as new, more than doubling the number known before. All of the forms are fully described and figured, and keys are given for determination of specimens. The species are classified in six groups based